two.

### A musements.

AERIAL GARDENS-8:30-Lifting the Lid and The Whole Damm Family.

BRIGHTON BEACH PARK—3, 8:30—Boer War.

CONEY ISLAND — Dreamland — Luna Park — Bostock's EDEN MUSEE-World in Wax HAMMERSTEIN'S PARADISE ROOF GARDENS-8:15-HEPALD SQUARE—2:15—8:15—The Rollicking Girl RIPPODROME—2-5—A Yankee Circus on Mars and The HUDSON-2:15-8:30-The Heir to the Hoorah.

HUDSON - 118 - 118 Heir to the hosten KEITH'S - Vandeville. KNICKERBOCKER - 2:15 - 8:15 - Sergeant Brue. LYRIC - 2-8:15 - Fantana. MANHATTAN BEACH - 3 and 8:30 - Vandeville Carnivals - 8:15 - Pain's Port Arthur - Grand Fireworks. NEW-YORK ROOF AND WISTARIA GROVE - 8:30 -Taudeville.

BT. NICHOLAS GARDEN-8:80-Warren Concerts

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## Business Notices.

GOING UP. The Thermometer these days is steadily creeping up. gain in Advertising Space in the New-York Daily and Sunday Tribune.

During the first half year of 1905

THE NEW-YORK DAILY AND SUNDAY TRIBUNE Printed 526,179 Lines of Advertising

(excluding TRIBUNE advertisements)
mere than during the same period of 1904.

This public demand for TRIBUNE ADVERTISING SPACE proves that advertisers in THE TRIBUNE GET RESULTS. CIRCULATION BOOKS OPEN.

# New-Dork Daily Cribune

SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1905.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The mutinous crew of the battleship Kniaz Potemkine surrendered to the Black
Sea fleet without firing a shot; the reasons
given for the capitulation are conflicting; Odessa
is now under the control of the troops.

The mutinies at Libau and Cronstadt were also
checked; at the former city there was a fierce
action before the 4,000 sailors yielded; the strike
at Cronstadt is still in force, though the 8,000 action before the 4,000 sailors yielded; the strike at Cronstadt is still in force, though the 8,000 enlisted men returned to duty. —— The Norwegian War Department denied the report that troops were being prepared for a conflict with Sweden. —— The Russian cruiser Terek has been interned at Batavia. —— The negotiations between France and Germany on Morocco are said to be moving toward an agreement; a dis-patch from Fez indicated that the Moors were beginning to show less admiration for Germany. 

dispatch from Scottsville, Ky., stated that a mob was threatening to lynch seven negroes confined in fail there. Engineers of the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio railroads are planning freight belt lines for Baltimore, it was said in that city. —— A. R. Knabenshue was said in that city. — A. R. Knabenshue had his airship under perfect control in a trial flight at Toledo. —— Senator Bulkeley, at Hartford, objected to a part of the proposed "Corrupt Practices" act now before the Connecticut Legislature. —— Judge Raymond, of Indian Territory, learning that certain citizens intended to halfmast the American flag on July 4, ordered the arrest of any person so doing.

CITY.—Stocks dull and heavy. — John D. Rockefeller announced his intention to give \$10,-000,000 for educational purposes. — John F. Wallace, ex-chief engineer of the Panama Canal, made a statement in reply to Secretary Taft's charges against him, denying that he left the canal work for merely financial reasons, — A five-ton boiler, beyond control, ran down A five-ton boiler, beyond control, ran down the hill at Amsterdam-ave, and 134th-st., killing one man. — H. C. Deming and Valentine
P. Snyder returned to the Equitable Life Assurance Society profits in syndicate transactions. THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 84 degrees; lowest, 66 degrees.

We desire to remind our readers who are about to leave the city that THE TRIBUNE will be sent by mail to any address in this country or abroad, and address changed as often as desired. Subscriptions may be given to your regular dealer before leaving, or, if more convenient, hand them in at THE TRIBUNE

See opposite page for subscription rates.

GERMANY'S TARIFF PROBLEM. We have several times called attention to the fact that German sentiment is by no means a unit in countenancing the initiation of a trade policy which may provoke a tariff war with the United States. Unuer the new reciprocity agreements with Austria-Hungary, Italy, Rumania, Servia, Switzerland, Russia and Belgium, Germany is to impose after March 1 next a double tariff rate on many classes of imports, the seven powers named having the benefit of the minimum charge. In justice to them and in return for the concessions they make on German products, imports from other countries should logically be compelled to pay the maximum tariff rate. It has been presumed, accordingly, that in readjusting its tariff schedules, Germany would find it necessary to denounce all favored nation treaties with countries outside its new zollverein scheme. The United States has a general treaty of commerce with Germany, which contains a favored nation clause. It has also a special reciprocity treaty covering, on our part, a few imports | tion Board. like argol, vermouth, still wines, paintings and statuary. But it has been understood that the German government would decline to class this treaty as on a par with the newer commercial conventions or as entitling the United States to the benefit of the new minimum tariff rates. Holding such a view, the Berlin authorities would have no course left open to them but to terminate both the general trade treaty and the special reciprocity agreement, throwing the United States into the non-favored nation class with Holland, Great Britain, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Spain and France.

That the withdrawal of our present trade privileges would lead to retaliation of some sort is also well understood in Germany, and German industrial and shipping interests are already beginning to count the cost of such reprisals. Ex-Representative Richard Guenther, of Wisconsin, now consul general at Frankfort, has just sent to the State Department an extract from an editorial in one of the most influential German trade journals, in which a vigerous protest is made against any interruption of friendly trade relations with the United States. This journal points out that, next to Great Britain and Austria-Hungary, the United States is now Germany's best customer, and creasing at an encouraging rate. We bought tions. Too often they have seemed indifferent from Germany in 1903 goods valued at \$111,- to the danger of using explosives in excessive

626,000. These same goods could be purchased, says this German critic, as easily from rival manufacturing nations, and would be so purchased if the United States chose to impose an anti-German differential duty. And once the German manufacturer had lost his American market, no subsequent patching up of differences could win it wholly back. Germany has waged a tariff war with Canada for the last two or three years, and the journal quoted asserts that as a consequence German exports to Canada fell from \$9,234,000 in 1903 to \$5,-497,000 in 1904. How long, it asks, will it be before the whole trade with Canada is lost? And how long would it be before hostile tariff legislation swept away the Hon's share of Germany's \$111,000,000 trade with the United

It is to be hoped that such a clear expression of the well founded fears of German manufacturers and shippers will lead the Berlin government to hesitate before closing-or partly closing-the empire's doors against American products. As we have said before, of the articles we sell to Germany-amounting in value in 1903 to \$222,414,000-two-thirds are raw materials which Germany needs either for direct consumption or for manufacturing purposes. These it is against the empire's own interest to exclude or to tax exorbitantly. We are, therefore, in a far better position to meet any tariff discriminations than Germany can possibly be. We do not desire a tariff war, but we need not fear it. We would gladly maintain the status quo under which German-American trade has expanded by leaps and bounds. Germany will have to take the aggressive, if any break comes, And it will force that break-if it does force it-in the face of earnest opposition from its own merchants, manufacturers and shippers, who see that any policy of exclusion will lead inevitably to stagnation and loss.

## THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

It is to be observed as one of the most ominous features of the case that mutinous outbreaks in Russia are occurring just when the government is negotiating for peace with Japan. The mutiny is, therefore, not merely a protest against the war; it is a distinctly revolutionary movement, directed against the autocracy itself. Probably its leaders have shrewdly chosen their opportunity at this time, when the government is embarrassed with the cost and strain of the war with Japan. The fact that the outbreaks are thus timed indicates that they are for full revolution and not merely for reform. If for reform under the present dynasty, they would have waited until the government was rid of foreign war. Being for that gov rument's overthrow, they seize the opportunity when it is already weak and hampered.

It has often been said that the strength of "like dumb, driven cattle," and incapable of rising in revolt. But just such people, if ever they do become aroused, are the very worst to deal with, for they follow their leaders with are giving it to revolutionary leaders. The mutineers of the Prince Potemkin bave yielded without a struggle, and that may be regarded as a favorable omen; but there are still signs on every hand that the whole fabric of autocracy is in danger.

## FOR AN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

Mr. Rockefeller's gift of \$10,000,000 to the General Education Board means much more than the devotion of that great sum of money to colleges or the still greater sums which may not unreasonably be expected to follow into hands so trusted for the wise administration of benevolence. It means the unification of the educational system of this country. Our schools and colleges from the beginning have worked more or less haphazard and have been supported in much the same fashion. Each institution begged for funds where it could and secured them in the measure that blind luck, the enthusiasm of graduates, local pride or elucational fashion dictated. Resources often had no relation to the solidity and value of courses or the existence of any constituency demanding an institution's ministry. The college world has been a world of chaos, characterized by waste, duplication of effort, mistaken location of schools, starvation of worthy but unfashionable institutions and preservation through mistaken kindness of some which should have been allowed to expire. The General Education Board and its com-

plement, the Southern Education Board, developed a new method in doing the work which has been reproachfully characterized by some as the "Ogden movement," and in reality deserves to be ever honorably associated with the name of that modest and devoted worker for humanity, Mr. Robert C. Ogden. Every Southern school was poor, and indiscriminate giving to every applicant meant doing more harm than good. So the boards made minute investigations and planned the campaign on a large scale, helping institutions differently according to their special needs and possibilities, encouraging one sort of school where its particular work could be done to advantage and creating a system of benevolence founded on expert knowledge and statesmanlike outlook. Hitherto the activities of the General Education Board have been confined chiefly to the South. Now, with the aid of Mr. Rockefeller's money, the whole country will benefit by the development of higher education according to an intelligent plan based on a survey of the whole field and of the educational problem to be solved, rather than on a narrow view of the ambitions of

particular institutions. It is a great compliment to Mr. Ogden, Dr. Buttrick and their associates that Mr. Rockefeller thinks they can distribute his money more wisely than he could himself, but that is undoubtedly the case. For many years his adviser in matters of benevolence, Mr. F. T. Gates, has been studying the educational problem along these lines. As a strategist he has sought in the organization of educational work to make every effort produce the greatest benefit to the greatest number. His part in the Southern work, and now in this broader effort, as is shown by yesterday's statements, is highly appreciated by the General Educa-

The plan for expending the income of this fund, as outlined in Mr. Gates's letter, means the giving of a helping hand to colleges everywhere with comprehensive wisdom. Amounts, purposes and conditions will be prescribed according to circumstances, and a powerful influence will be exerted upon all our colleges for the suppression of shams, the systematization of their work and its more careful adaptation to their abilities and the needs of their constituents, and the closer harmony of all institutions as articulated parts of a well rounded educational organism. If the General Education Board succeeds as well with this enterprise as its past achievements give occasion to expect, Mr. Rockefeller's \$10,000,000 is probably only a small part of what it will have to administer. Other men who wish to promote higher education wisely will seek to act through its expert agency, and by this means, in spite of our great variety of educational foundations, personal, denominational, city and State, we may secure sound standards and a true educa-

# CARELESS BLASTING.

tional system.

Blasting contractors in this city have been singularly careless of late years in their opera-

with their work. The Harlem contractors who either used too heavy a charge on Thursday or insecurely covered it were incompetent or reck-

A strict enforcement of the letter of the law is needed. Many contractors are more ready to take risks than precautions, and the result is a multiplication of so-called accidents. We hope the District Attorney is keeping his eyes

## THE PERSISTENCE OF BARBARISM. There would probably be some tremendous

protests against a revival of the bear baitings and other cruel sports which our forefathers used to indulge in. Yet many of those who would, righteously if inconsistently, make such protests are at the present time engaged in perpetuating and actually aggravating other old time practices of at least equal savagery. A century ago and more, in the reign of George III, the Fourth of June, being the King's birthday, was celebrated, especially in Edinburgh, in a manner which must be regarded as a prototype of our style of celebrating the Fourth of July. For months in advance, we are told, the boys saved their pennies for the purchase of fireworks. When the day came they built bonfires, fired pistols, guns and cannons, and "amused themselves from morn-"ing to night with crackers, serpents and "squibs." The day was ushered in at an early hour with deafening discharges of arms and fireworks, to the great discomfort and annoyance of the public, and later, when the fun be came more fast and furious, the streets were actually unsafe for well dressed or orderly looking persons. Squibs and serpents blazed about in all directions, and all sorts of missiles were hurled at passers by. Fires and grave injuries to health and limb were innumerable. The day was an orgy.

It seems probable that, as these barbarous practices were in full cry at the time of our Revolution, they afforded the model for our celebration of Independence Day. It was a particularly bad model. It was abolished by the police in the old country nearly a century But we have stuck to it here, and if we ago. do not fling dead cats and codfish heads about, as the boys of Edinburgh did, we have developed the destruction of property by fire, the annoyance and torture of decently disposed people and the maiming, crippling and killing of thousands of human beings to a degree of efficient savagery never dreamed of in those earlier years.

## HOW YELLOW FEVER IS SPREAD.

The physicians who think that a mosquito is not the only agent by which yellow fever germs are transmitted from one human body to another have not yet entirely disappeared. the autocracy lies largely in the supineness Every now and then one arises to evince his and lack of initiative of the people. They are skepticism. Dr. George R. Reynolds does so in the July number of "The Medical Times." In justification of his attitude he cites the experience of the United States warship Plymouth in 1879, which is a matter of public recblind, unreasoning loyalty. Once they gave ord. During the previous autumn she had such a loyal following to the Czar. Now many cruised in the West Indies, and in November several cases of yellow fever developed. The patients were put ashore at Norfolk for hospital treatment, and the ship spent most of the winter at Boston. While there she was fumigated in what was thought to be a thorough manner, and exposed to prolonged and severe cold besides. Late in March she sailed southward, and before she had toucned at any other port two or three new cases of yellow fever developed. Dr. Reynolds argues that the measures here described ought to have killed off any mosquitoes which had been on the vessel, and he feels warranted in believing that the infection must have been lodged in the ship itself or in articles of clothing.

If Dr. Reynolds had watched the literature of his profession closely for the last two years he would have noticed a review of this same story in the pages of "The Medical Record" for December, 1903. The task was undertaken, in response to a request from Dr. Stanford A. Chaillé, of New-Orleans, by Major W. C. Gorgas, the United States surgeon in charge of the sanitary work which is now in progress on the Isthmus of Panama. Major Gorgas has a simple explanation of the mysterious recurgerms were carried in the bodles of a few mosquitoes which hibernated on the ship, and which were so well sheltered that none of the precautions taken to rid the ship of infection proved fatal to them. As soon as the vessel reached a warmer clime they became active, and by biting the sailors caused a fresh outbreak of the malady. In support of his suspicion he refers to the report of a naval board appointed to examine the Plymouth after a second thorough freezing. Inspection showed that there was an air space between two floors into which rats and other vermin had crawled, and from which living and active flies emerged. The board declared that this and other spaces were so protected from outside atmospheric changes "as to be practically unaffected by "either heat or cold, and they probably had not been reached by any of the disinfecting agents

'heretofore employed.' This verdict was rendered nearly twenty years before the new theory about the mode by which yellow fever is disseminated was evolved. It antedates the discovery of the first disease producing bacillus, that of tuberculosis. It is not the less valuable on that account. To be sure, if the officers who examined the Plymouth in 1880 had known what Drs. Reed and Carroll discovered in Havana in 1899, they might have looked for other insects than flies. However, the essential fact in the whole case is that the treatment to which the ship was subjected on the second occasion was not sufficient to extinguish all life. It is not unreasonable, therefore, to suppose that it was inadequate the first time. Entomologists are well aware that in cold climates (like that of New-Jersey, for instance) mosquitoes are often enabled to survive a winter by seeking refuge in houses, tree trunks and other suitable places. The insects which do so belong to one of the latest crops of the autumn, and they die early in the spring, but they serve to perpetuate their race, and in some instances make even greater mischief. The possibility of hibernation having been established beyond question, the last reason for doubting the applicability of the modern doctrine about yellow fever to the case of

the Plymouth disappears. It is always a good thing for conservative thinkers in science to hunt for fallacies and defects in the teachings of the radicals. Honest, intelligent criticism is needful. Unless new ideas can undergo it successfully they should not be adopted. Dr. Reynolds has done well in expressing his doubts, but disinterested judges will probably feel that he has been effectually answered already. Until evidence of a new kind has been offered for rejecting the view which modern sanitarians entertain in regard to yellow fever, the public is warranted in accepting it, at least tentatively.

Spraying the hothouse air of the subway and stirring it up with fans is a temporary substitute only. New-York's experience this summer with underground transit makes proper ventilation of future subways a question of primary consideration. It must not be left over as a secondary matter while the public is experimented upon to the limit of endurance.

The new broom of the Equitable is doing good service.

At Jackson Boulevard and State-st., in the heart of Chicago, the highway sank ten inches in two nights over the new freight subway. As all Chicago's skyscrapers are built on piles, and

quantities, being impatient to get on rapidly even buildings of ordinary height sometimes settle considerably, it seems practically out of the question for Chicago ever to have a passenger subway such as she has been talking of recently. A skyscraper sinking into a tunnel would stop traffic even more effectually than

> Russia is now confronted with an even greater peril than the yellow one of the Far East. The "red peril" at home is the more serious of the

Speaking of tetanus, "The Medical Times" observes: "This dreadful and generally fatal dis-'ease claims many young victims after 'the 'Fourth,' at least four hundred every season.

The mortality is 80 per cent. . . . "Seven-eighths of the wounds which develop "tetanus are inflicted by blank cartridges. Most "of the remainder are due to glant firecrackers." it may be added that toy pistols with blank cartridges and giant firecrackers are being numerously used already in this city, and that the outlook is that next Tuesday's list of deaths from tetanus will fully come up to, and perhaps exceed, the customary yearly record of four

Ah Sin sometimes has a card up his flowing sleeve even in matters of diplomacy.

The Fire Department seems to have more shake-ups nowadays than the police. Since the Fire Commissioner organized his dynamite squad there have been three disastrous explosions.

Russia must regret that she was not permitted to send her Black Sea ships to the Sea of Japan to be destroyed by Togo. That would have been far better than to have them bombarding her own cities.

The jury system will take on a new lease of life now that the jury room has been equipped with all the comforts of a club or a hotel lobby.

Ambitious automobilists are now adopting the motto "Pike's Peak or bust." If only the scorching chauffeurs were to try to climb Pike's Peak next September the public would contemplate the alternative with serenity.

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

France has a "green peril," which, however, it does not dread, but rather courts. In round numbers, it is said, 2,926,000 gallons of absinthe are annually required to allay the thirst of Frenchmen, or, rather, French men and French women, as the latter consume their full share, not only in the cafés of Paris, but throughout France. One result attributed to the absinthe habit is the increase in lunacy in France. During the last sixty years the number of lunatics has increased from 10,000 to 80,000, while the increase in crime during the same period has also been great.

## AT COMMENCEMENT.

AT COMMENCEMENT.

Congratulations to you, Sweet!
It is my pleasure now to greet
A. B. That means A Bud, I think,
Or else A Blossom, fresh and pink;
A Beauty fits your grace and youth
And states explicitly the truth:
Artium Bachelor . . . how queer
That sounds to-day to me. my Dear!
You got a Bachelor's degree
Some years ago, when you got me,
With nothing like the labor spent
In your long term of banishment,
To win this ribboned, Latin scroll
Which I can't read, upon my soul!
A Bachelor of Arts and Wiles
You ever have been with your smiles:
All sorts of tender names for you
Have I invented—that is true,
And when I call you Little Lamb,
As for your sheep's kin—that I am—
And you got me in Cupid's fold
At seventeen, and never told!
Ah, Love's Examinations, Lass,
Were very easy things to pass:
Amo, amare; I plus !;
A kiss or two; and all was done.
You got A Bachelor, you know,
At least four long, long years ago:
A, B.—a better be your pride
Wile in the United States the problem is to -(Puck.

While in the United States the problem is to stay the tide of immigration, Canada gladly welcom homeseekers, and an increase in their number is regarded as a cause for general congratulation. Especially is this true as to immigrants from Great Britain and the United States. The arrivals from the former and from the Continent for the first two months of the fiscal year, as reported from Ottawa, numbered 94,621, an increase over the corresponding period of last year of 15.842. As regards the United States, contrary to expectations, there has been a rence of the disease. He is satisfied that the decline in the same period of 1.251, making the net gain to Canada 14.491. One fact which is naturally the subject of congratulation on the part of Canada is that during the last ten months 4,196 Canadians have returned to Canada from the United States.

> "Sammy," asked the teacher, "what is a cameo? "Please, ma'am, it's an animal that wears hump."—(Youth's Companion.

"Nothing doing" seems modern enough; is it slang? In the "Creevy Papers" there is a letter written to Thomas Creevy by a Dr. Currie, dated May 1, 1803. He is referring to Napoleon: "We are all cursed flatt here about the spunnet negotiations, Nothing doing. Everything stagnated. We shall have war, because it is just the most absurd thing

The literature of "absent excuses" is increasing. Sometimes it is the mother who contributes to the gayety of nations. "Please, Miss Gardiner, excuse Tommy for his absence, and don't whip him when he ain't there."—(Century Magazine.

Dr. Florence Sabin, who has just been promoted to the post of associate professor of anatomy in Johns Hopkins University, enjoys the distinction, according to "The Indianapolis News," of being the first woman to attain a professorship at Johns Hopkins. She had been connected the department of anatomy, in the medical school, since her graduation in 1900. She took the degree of Bachelor of Science at Smith College, Northampton, Mass., in 1893, and was assistant in zoology at that college from 1895 to 1896, when she came to the Johns Hopkins medical school as a student, graduating four years later. Her work as a student was of exceptional excellence.

Mrs. Jackson-Wai, person, I knows de Bible says de meek shall inherit the earth; sn', 'deed, I tries to be meek as I kin! Parson Polhemus-Dat's right, sistah! Dat's

right!
Mrs. Jackson-But it'll be jest mah luck when it
comes time fo' me to inherit de earth dat dar'll be comes time fo' me to inherit municipal ownership.—(Puck.

At a recent examination for admission to the British Military College at Sardhurst many candidates, in answer to a question about hydrogen, wrote that the gas was not found in the Orange River Colony. This puzzled the examiner, who told the story to an army coach. The coach, after thinking a while, said, "I have it. I remember impressing the fact on a number of my pupils that hydrogen does not occur in the free state.'

An Unlucky Horse.—An Englishman was driving on an outside car in Dublin a few days ago. No-ticing the horse looked worn out, he remarked to the jarvey. "Well, Pat, that seems a very poor the jarvey. "Well, Pat, that seems the jarvey. "Well, Pat, that seems the jarvey." "Bedad, yer honor," came the reply, "he's worse "Bedad, yer honor," came the reply, "he's worse than poor; he's the unluckiest horse iver was." than poor; he's the unluckiest horse iver was."

"Indeed." replied the Englishman; "and may I "Indeed."

"Indeed. replied the ask why?"
"Well. now, Oi'll tell yer honer. For the last four mornin's Oi've tossed him whether he'd have his breakfast or Oi'd hav' a drink, and, bedad, Oi've won every toime!"—(The Tatler.

#### THE AUTOMOBILE IN TEXAS. From The Houston Post.

"I have just returned from a tour of the great ranching region of Western Texas," said the sales-man, "and, as it is my custom to make that beit at least twice every year, it comes easy for me to note

man, "and, as it is my custom to make twice every year, it comes easy for me to note progress.

"No man who has not visited it in recent months can even surmise the great change worked by the automobile. Why, the latter has now brought points more than a hundred miles distant from the railways into the closest touch with civilization. What used to be days of travel between distant ranches and railway stations is now merely a matter of a very few hours.

"Nearly all the ranchmen own their automobiles, and you can see them akimming the broad prairie in every direction, at times frightening the jackrabbits and the coyotes and striking consternation to the hearts of hoot owls and the rattlesnakes.

"With the passing of the cowboy has almost come the passing of the cow pony, too, for on several big ranches I actually saw men rounding up the herds in automobiles. For the most part, the country in the great ranching region of Texas is level or slightly rolling, making the finest place in the world for the automobile. All along the Southern Facilic to the west and the Texas and Pacific and Fort Worth and Deuver railroads dozens of automobiles are to be seen from car windows, standing at stations where the bugsy and the ranch wagons used to be."

# About People and Jocial Incidents.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Mrs. Astor, who has been abroad for several months, spending most of the time at her apart-ment in Paris, will not sail for New-York until July 19, when she will immediately go to Newport for the balance of the season.

Colonel and Mrs. John Jacob Astor are expected back from Europe shortly. They will probably arrive at Newport the middle of this month. Mrs. Aster has had a house in London for the seas while Colonel Astor only left here for England a few days ago.

Harold Vanderbilt sailed yesterday for Europe to stay with his sister, the Duchess of Marlborough, at Blenheim. Among his fellow passengers were Russell Sard, who has just been graduated from Harvard, F. F. de Rahm, W. M. Tilden and Vernon

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, who were at New-London for the boat races on board their steam yacht Wanderer, have now gone to Newport for the season

The Countess of Kintore and her daughter, Lady Mabel Keith-Falconer, are staying at Lenox as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate.

Captain Henry Durand, of the 9th Lancers, who accompanied his father, Sir Mortimer Durand, the British Ambasador, on the latter's return to this country three weeks ago, and who was to have spent the entire summer with his parents at Lenox, has been recalled and ordered to join his regiment, sailing to-day for Europe and India.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt have terminated their occupancy of Ardsley Towers, the Amzi Barber place at Ardsley-on-the-Hudson, which they had leased for the early summer, and have gone to Newport for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse have gone to Newport for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, who have been paying a series of country house visits, closed their home near White Plains for the summer yesterday and went to Newport, where they have a villa for the season.

James J. Van Alen has arrived at Newport from Canada and will stay there until after the Fourth, sailing for England next week.

Miss Kate de Forrest Prentice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. P. Prentice, sails for Europe on July 5, to join Mrs. George R. Sheldon and Miss Gertrude Sheldon in their automobile tour through

George F. Baker will return from Canada on July 5.

Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence are on their way here from Europe, and on their arrival will go to Newport for the season.

Paul de Longpré, the well known flower painter,

# THE PRESIDENT BUSY.

## Cleans Up Correspondence-M. E. Stone and Judge Calhoun Call. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Oyster Bay, Long Island, June 30.—President Roosevelt's first vacation day was one of work. He pitched into the pile of correspondence that had accumulated while he was visiting Harvard and spent practically all the morning with Secretary Loeb, dictating official and unofficial mail. To-morrow his task will be much lighter, for all his work is now brought up to date, and he will have more time to devote to recreation about the pretty cottage on the hill. Melville E. Stone, general manager of The Associated Press, and ludge W. J. Calhoun, of Illinois, were the only visitors to the President's home to-day. Senator Cullom, of Illinois, was expected, but telephoned from New-York at the last moment that he had been suddenly summoned to Washington.

Marcus Braun, the Hungarian immigrant inspector, who recently gained international notorlety by becoming involved in a dispute with government detectives at Budapest, called on Secretary Loeb at the executive offices this are pending to take the place of Mr. Stevens, afternoon. Mr. Braun said that his report of who was to have been a member of the Philipthe affair had been submitted to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. It is not probable that this report will be published, for it undoubtedly reflects on certain officials of the Austro-Hungarian government, and for the sake of the cordial relations with that country Mr. Braun's personal grievances are not likely either to be aired extensively or pressed to the point of severance of diplomatic relations.

After the visitors left Sagamore Hill to-day President and Mrs. Roosevelt went down to the | and by reason of which the purchase price of the "Roosevelt Dock," and from there boarded a lands of the whole Dominican Order is being host for a row about the bay.

# THE KING AND QUEEN AT HARROW.

## New School Grounds Opened-Ambassador Reid's Sneech London, June 30 .- King Edward and Queen Alex-

andra to-day attended "speech day" at Harrow and opened the addition to the school grounds. The speeches were followed by a luncheon, at which Whitelaw Reid, the American Ambassador, reponding to the toast of "The Visitors," highly praised the schools of England. He said they had exerted a great influence in the United States, which had taken a thousand good things from England. After England's faith in English law. the Ambassador said, perhaps there was nothing so precious as England's belief in the learning of her teachers.

# KING EDWARD'S BIRTHDAY.

## Rain Mars Celebration-Members of the Seventh at Buckingham Palace.

London, June 30.—The trooping of the colors, the main feature of King Edward's birthday celebration, had to be postponed to-day, owing to inclement weather. The representatives of the 7th Regiment, National Guard, New-York, however, went to Buckingham Palace, where they were received by his majsty.

Fourteen members of the regiment marched

through the mail to the palace, assembled in the Ambassadors' Room and thence were ushered into the Throne Room, where the king welcomed the Americans and the presentations were made by Colonel Sir Howard Vincent, of the Westminster Volunteers. Among the others present were Ambassador Reid, Major J. H. Beacom, the American military attaché, and Major Trollope, of the Westminster Volunteers. The Americans were their side arms. The King expressed his pleasure at seeing the Americans and congratulated them on their appearance. He said he was glad to hear they had found the British riflemen hospitable, as he knew the Americans to be in the case of a visit from British marksmen. The King shook hands with each of the visitors on their departure. Most of the reviews, naval and military, in honor

of the King's birthday had to be postponed on account of rain. The usual salutes were fired at the garrison towns and at the ports the warships were

The officers of the 7th Regiment attended the Lord Mayor's luncheon given in honor of Prince Arlsugawa, of Japan, at the Mansion House to-day.

#### SHEPPARD KNAPP HOME OPENS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Winsted, Conn., June 20 .- The Sheppard Knapp

Memorial Home, in Litchfield, opened to-day, and fifty boys and fifty girls from New-York City arrived for a two weeks' stay. The home, a remodelled farmhouse, in the western part of the town, surrounded by a large tract of land, is a memorial to the late Sheppard Knapp, and is managed by a fresh air fund of New-York. At the end of the two weeks one hundred more children will some from New-York

and Mme. de Longpré, who spent some tears in New-York, but who are now settled at Los Anzeles. Cal., have just been celebrating there their silver wedding, which occurred on the same day as the fiftieth anniversary of their respective births. The de Longprés left many friends here, to whom this item of news will be of interest.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson will sail for Europe to-day. They will spend the balance of the summer abroad. Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, ar., likewise will leave this city for Europe to-day.

## AMONG THE BERKSHIRES

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Pittsfield, Mass., June 30.-M. E. Ingalis, of Cin-

nati, chairman of the board of directors of the Big Four Railroad system, with Mrs. Ingalls and his family, arrived at Hotel Aspinwall to-day in three large touring cars on the way to the White Mountains. In Mr. Ingalls's party were Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Ingalis, Miss Ingalis, Ray Ingalis, of Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Ingalls, of Cleveland, and M. E. Ingalls, jr., of New-York,

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Berkshire Hunt the following officers were elected: President, Giraud Foster; secretary, Joseph W. Burden, jr.; treasurer, Samuel Frothingham; master of the hounds, David T. Dana. These officials, with Charles Astor Bristed, are the board of directors. Arrangements were made for runs beginning in August, through the towns of Tyringham, Stockbridge, Lee, Lenox and Richmond.

Count Rubido Zichy, of the Austrian Embassy, is to be relieved the last of July, and will sail for Vienna, where he will remain until early winter. John W. Fairfax, of New-York, is a guest of his brother, Lindsey Fairfax, at Wayside, for the

Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane will entertain a large house party over July 4. William B. Osgood Field, Mr. Sloane's son-in-law, has arranged a series of games to be played at Elm Court on the afternoon of the nation's birthday. There will be cricket and a gymkhana.

## NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON. [FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, June 30.—Because the peace negotiations between Russia and Japan are to be held in Washington, M. Jusserand, the French Ambas-sador, has abandoned his trip to France, and will remain at his summer quarters for the present. M. des Portes de la Fosse, the counsellor of the embassy, left Washington to-day for Newport, to

be gone several months, Secretary Taft started for the Philippines this evening. Mrs. Taft, with her children, left Washington to-day for New-York, and will sail to-morrow on the Zeeland for Dover. Mrs. Taft, accompanied by Mrs. Eckstein, of Chicago, will go direct to Oxford, where they have taken a nouse for two months. The Controller of the Currency and the Misses

Ridgely and Mrs. Richard Townsend and her daughter, Miss Mathilde Townsend, will sail for Europe to-morrow.

Mrs. Deering and Miss Kate Deering have gone to Bar Harbor for the summer.

# THE TAFT PARTY STARTS.

## Trip of Inspection to the Philippines -Miss Roosevelt a Member. Washington, June 30.-William H. Taft, the

Secretary of War, accompanied by a party, including members of both houses of Congress, army officers, Miss Alice Roosevelt, the President's daughter, and others, began his journey to the Philippine Islands at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon. The party occupied two special cars on the regular Chicago train over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. At the station to say goodby were the French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand, Mr. Takahira, the Japanese Minister; Assistant Secretary Oliver, General and Mrs. Chaffee and many other friends.

Although Secretary Taft expects to have relief from the arduous duties of the last few months, the trip is one of official inspection and many important questions will be considered. At Chicago to-morrow night he will meet and confer with John F. Stevens, who was appointed to succeed Chief Engineer Wallace of the Panama Canal Commission to-day. He will also confer with W. A. Darling, with whom negotiations pine party and remain in the islands in charge of the construction of railroads aided by gov ernment subsidy. If the negotiations prove satisfactory, Mr. Darling may accompany the Secretary. Four days will be spent in San Francisco, which to be reached on July 4.

An important consideration in the Philippines to which Secretary Taft will give his attention is the perfection of title to many acres of the friars' lands, which is still considered cloudy, withheld.

An interesting feature of the trip will be the call of the Secretary on the Emperor of Japan at Tokio. The Japanese Minister here has assured the Secretary that his government desires to extend all possible courtesy to Mr. Taft, The Secretary's response was that he well understood that the palace would be vacated by the imperial family on account of the summer season at the time of his visit to Tokio and that his call would simply be the formal "card call" of re-

The trip is to last three months, including a week in Manila and a journey around the islands, occupying ten days.

# WEDDINGS.

Bay Head, N. J., June 30 (Special).-In All Saints Episcopal Church, at noon to-day, Miss Ethel Conway Peters, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Peters, of No. 1,101 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, was married to Captain Smedley Darlington Butler, of Roosevelt recently called the ideal American sol-The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr.

George Christian, of New-York City. The bridesmaids were the Misses Dorothy and Ruth Felton, of Chicago; the Misses Eleanor and Margaret Felton, of Haverford, Penn.; Miss Pauline Peters. of Long Island City; Miss Lippitt and Miss Pauline Weeden, of Providence, R. L. and Miss Eleanor Black of Atlanta, Ga. The maids of honor were the Misses Hope and Edith Peters, sisters of th

Samuel Butler, of West Chester, Penn., was the best man. The ushers, military and personal friends of the bridegroom, were Colonel L. W. T. Waller, Captain R. F. Wynne, son of ex-Postmaster General Wynne: Captain Logan Feland, Captain tain R. M. Glison, Captain F. E. Evans and Lieu tenant Roe W. Vincent, all of the marine corp S. Darlington, of West Chester, Penn., and Rich ard Peters, jr., S. M. F. Peters and John Selle

After the wedding breakfast the bride and bride groom left for the Adirondacks. Saturday, July 5 they will sail from San Francisco for Manila, where Cantain Butler is now stationed.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Morristown, N. J., June 30.-The marriage of Mis-Charlotte Everett Miller to Robert Bonner Bowley ook place this afternoon at St. Peter's Church. Bishop Condjutor Greer officiated. The bride is the

second daughter of Captain and Mrs. Jacob W

Miller. The dress of the bride was of white Liberty sating with veil and flounces of old lace belonging to her grandmother. The bridesmalds were Miss Dorothea Miller, sister of the bride; Miss Mary Hopkins. cousin of the bride; Miss Jane Taylor Bowler, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Elizabeth Auchi closs. The dresses of the bridesmaids were of white lace, with pompadour slik corsage. The bridal bouquet was of lilles. The bridesmalds carried blue parasols, to match the hats.

The ushers were Robert Pendieton Bowler, best

The ushers were Robert Pendleton Bowler, best man; Henry Wise Miller, brother of the bride Frastus Corning, Richard King Thorndike, Worland Wight, William Slocum, Groesbeck Fowler and Amos Lawrence Hopkins. A reception followed the ceremony.